## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASHATI OF 

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Brooms

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichola Hotel, -Satan in Paris,

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELL, 595 Broadway, opposite detropolitan Houst -- Ethiop as Sinhing, Daning, &c. --

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -S ING DANCING, BURLE QUES, &C.—STEPHER'S ESCAPE; ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND. Matinec at 235 o'Clock. GEORGE CHRISTYS—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTELLE, BALLARS, MUNICAL STRINS, &C. Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourts street.—THE KEEP ACTORS, Matines at Two O'Clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place.—GREAT FAIR OF THE

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, April 7, 1866.

## ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the 'Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Reven Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865:-

	Thirleen months		For the
Paper.	ending D	ec. 31, 1864	. Year 1865.
Herald		77,455	\$662,193
Tr bune		260,960	301,841
Timea		251 812	284,412
Evening Post		163,177	222,715
World		128,056	177,204
Journal of Com	merce	109,595	173,646
Transcript		62,044	164,461
Staats Zeitung.		67,550	126,380
Sun		94,328	101,793
Commercial Adv	vertiser	60,322	77,556
Daily News		48,968	77,048
Evening Expres		52,359	68,742
New Yorker Der	nokrat	21,052	25,734
Totals	\$	1,878,267	\$2,483,724
amount of the state of		CAN SEE STATE	

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertizers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public,

#### THE NEWS.

# THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Senate yesterday passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, by a vote of thirty-three to fifteen. The bill originally passed the Senate on February 2, by a vote of thirty-three to twelve, five mem bers being absent. It passed the House of Representa tives on March 13, the vote being one hundred and elever in favor to thirty-eight against (not quite two thirds), with thirty-four members not voting. Of the five Sen fors not voting on the original bill, viz:-Creswell, Doolittle, Grimes, Johnson and Wright-Messra. Doofittle, Johnson and Wright voted for austaining the President, while Mesers. Creswell and Grimes cast their votes for the bill. The conservatives lost the Fote of Stockton, while they gained that of Lane, of Kansas, who supported the bill originally. Mr. Edmunds, the new Senator from Vermont, voted for the bill. ing. Senator Morgan, who cast his vote in favor of the eedmen's Bureau bill, and afterwards voted to sustain the President's veto, voted for the bill, as he did originally. The New York State Senate on Wednesday last passed a resolution expressing disappointment and regret at the voto of this bill by the President.

There was a great deal of excitement in the S during the discussion preceding the passage of the bill. by members of the House of Representatives and other privileged persons. On the result of the vote being announced much applause followed, the friends of the measure being especially jubilant.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to amend section twents-one of the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint resolution was introduced, but ordered to lie on the table and ha printed, respecting the admission of Senators and Representatives from States lately in rebellion. The Civil Rights bill was then taken up and passed over the President's veto by a vote of thirty-three to fifteen. An order was passed to acquaint the House with the action of the Senate, and to furnish it with the bill, together with the Presiden jections, that it may be likewise reconsidered, as is pro-wided by the constitution of the United States, after which the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday next. The time of nearly the entire session of the House

Representatives was devoted to the consideration of the Representatives was devoted to the consideration of the Dodge-Brooks contested election case, Mr. Dodge peing declared entitled to the seat from the Eighth Congressional district of New York, and the oath of office was administered to him by the Speaker. Two messages were received from the President, one recommending an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the owners of the British vessel Magicienne, and the other suggesting certain modifications of the test oath prescribed by the act of July 6, 1864, both of which were appropriately referred. The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was made consider the vote rejecting the Bankrupt bill was made The first business after the morning hour on Monday. I was ordered that the proceedings in the House to-day be confined to general debate on the President's message.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed authorizing the Park Commissioners to make further improvements declaring Tompkins square a public parade ground, and Incorporating the New York Mutual Gaslight Company. A essage was received from the Governor vetoing the bill incorporate the American Exploring and Mining Company. The bill directing the distribution of the Safety Bank fund among the bill holders of insolvent Safety Fund banks was amended. A bill was intro-fluced dividing the city of New York into twenty-one

In the Assembly five of the New York city railroad bills were passed, viz:—The Broadway clavated, the Bowery and Lexington avenue, the Cortlandt and Dey treet, the Christopher street, and the Grand street. Th the Nigara Ship Canai Company, and one authorizing the faxation of stockholders of banks, were also passed, to-gether with bills repealing the Soldiers voting law, and incorporating the National Safe Deposit Company and the Corporating the National Safe Deposit Company and the Fnited States Savings Bank, both of this city. The New York County Tax levy was recommitted. Special paperts were made for the construction of the New York and Kingsbridge Railroad Company, and to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad; incorporating the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical

We print this morning the New York County Tax Levy Bill in full, as it passed the Senate.

FIRES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, shortly after four polock, in the restaurant of H J Hang. 231 Broadway.

which soon communicated to the adjoining building, formerly the American Hotel, but occupied at the time by tailors, lawyers and others. Both buildings were com-pletely gutted, and the entire losses will not fail far short of three hundred thousand dollars.

About the same time another fire broke out in the

rear of George C. Richmond's boot and shoe store, No. 150 Fulton street, which spread to 202 Broadway, the store of Messrs. Knapp & Sniffin, clothiers. Two build-ings on Broadway and three on Fulton street were almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand deliars.

Columbia College, in Fiftieth street, was also damaged by fire last evening to the extent of two thousand dollars.

A shed in the Washington arsenal, in which a large quantity of muskets were stored, caught fire yesterday vening, and a soldier engaged in suppressing it was

wounded by the explosion of one of the muskets.

Port an Prince, the capital of the empire of Hayti, was visited by a destructive fire on the 19th ult. The city is visited by a destructive are on the fight uit. The city is built principally of wooden buildings, and the fire, in the absence of proper means for extinguishing the fiames, spread with such rapidity that one thousand buildings were destroyed and seven thousand persons rendered houseless before the fiames were subdued. It is not stated whether the fire embraced the business part of the city, but from the meagre accounts at hand it apears to have been confined to the residences

#### THE CITY.

The Health Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. A lengthy report was read from the President of the Board on the street cleaning contract, and the negligent manner in which it is per-formed. The counsel for the contractors had a hearing before the Board as to their right to use certain public ostore the Board as to their right to see Certain photo-wharves and streets for a dumping ground, which subject was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent to report, especially as to the description of street manure deposited

by the contractors. A fully report of the proceedings will be found in the Supplement.

Judge McCunn has granted an injunction against George Scott and others, on the petition of Daniel Drew, restraining them from buying in two thousand shares of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad stock, valued at about two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Drew complained that he had borrowed two thousand shares of the stock, and that the defendants and others had conspired to make a "corner" in the mar-ket, causing an unnatural rise in the price, and greatly lamaging parties in his position. The case is not yet

In the General Sessions yesterday Leopold Cohen was convicted of stealing a piece of silk from the store of Rodolph Leinhart, and sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Charles Peterson, against whom were six charges for grand larceny, committed in fashionable boarding houses, was convicted of stealing jewelry from the house of Mrs. Brinkerhoff. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to the State Prison for five years.

The case of the Ansche Chesed Jewish congregat in which the trustees sought to change the ritual, and it which an injunction was granted to restrain the trustees, came up again yesterday before Judge Brady, in the Court of Common Pleas, on a motion to dismiss the mjunction. The motion was denied, the Judge holding that no change of the character complained of could be made unless by a majority of the male members of the congregation

A case of alleged crueity by the captain of the Ameri can ship Washington Booth has come up for hearing before Commissioner Osborn, who has taken testimony to the effect that the captain struck the second of repeated blows with a slung shot while the vessel lay at thor in the Garonne, France, on the 3d of February last. The complainant, according to his statement, was very much injured. The further hearing of the case will

be resumed on Monday next.

The trial of the libel suit of Mr. De Puy, formerly Indian agent of the government to the Pawnee tribe against Mr. Hurford, was centinued yesterday. The case for the plaintiff was closed and the defence opened. No new facts of an important character were developed

In the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday the suit in which B. Haddock was plaintiff and the Brooklyn City Railroad was defendants—the former acting on behalf of his son, a boy six years of age, to recover damage for personal injuries—the jury returned a verdict of two thousand dollars.

The Meteor case was again up yesterday in the United Ramsey, the contractor for building certain torpedo boats and torpedoes, to be used against the commerce and vessels-of-war of Spain, was examined, and the papers and contracts were read and put in evidence.

The case will be resumed this morning.

George W. Washington, an employe in a warehouse in the lower part of the city, cut his throat in his room at the Putman House, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday evening. He was about fiftyfour years of age. Low spirits consequent on disastrous oil speculations are said to have been the indirect cause of the rash act. It is also believed that he was a spiritu-

The third day of the session of the New York Metho dist (East) Conference was held yesterday in Brooklyn. Bishop Ames was introduced to the conference. The of the day was principally confined to mis work in New York. Addresses were delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. Cummings, President of the Wes-leyan University, and Rev. J. L. Breckinridge on educaional matters.

The Inman steemship City of Baltimore, Captain

McGuigan, will sail at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool from pier 44 North river. The mails will

The new and splendid steamship General Grant, Cap-tain Holmes, of the Cromwell line, will sail from pier No. 9 North river, at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans

The Empire Sidewheel Line steamship San Salvador Captain J. Atkins, will said for Savannah direct, at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 13 North river, foot of Cedar

The popular sidewheel steamship Quaker City, of Leary's line, commanded by Captain Wm. H. West, will sail for Charleston, at three P. M. to-day, from pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street. The Shipping Intelligence will be found in our Sup-

plement sheet this morning.

The stock market was firm yesterday and closes sicady. Governments were dull and without materia change. Gold was steady, closing at 127%.

The depression in trade circles is intensified by the con-

The depression in trade circles is intensified by the continued uncertainty of the future and by the failure of one or two large firms, which is interpreted as a warning to stand from under. Prudent business men are now atriving to prepare for the worst, while they hope for the best. Yesterday cotton continued dull and heavy. Petroleum was also dull. Groceries were quiet. On 'Change flour was dull at previous prices, wheat was progractive, even during the proper course. more active, corn firmer, oats an, pork a shade lower, lard a shade lower and whiskey dull and nominal.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

A number of Virginians called upon the President yes-terday to give assurance that the people of Virginia would give their sincere and cordial support to his policy. The President expressed his gratification to be assured that his public course was approved by the people, and that it would cheer him in the path of duty he was tryng to tread.

Lieutenant General Grant gave a splendid reception at his residence in Washington last evening, which was attended by President Johnson, Thad Stevens, the French Minister, Madame Juarez, Minister Romero, Alexander H. Stephens and many members of Congress

and ladies in the capital.

From Turk's Islands we have news to the 24th of March. The price of salt continued firm at last quota-tions, with a supply on hand sufficient to meet any de-mand. Two American vessels leaded during the week and two others were just ready to sail from Salt Cay for

At Bermuda, March 21, the weather was very favorable for the spring crops of onions and potatoes, which gave

promise of an early and abundant return.

The steamship Taluman, at this port yesterday, brought advices from Jamaica, dated at Kingston, to March 21. The special commission for the trial of prisoners charged with offences during the revolt was s ting, but hoped to close its labors in a few days. Our special correspondent furnishes a very interesting re-view of the situation of the colony, noticing particularly the depreciation of its agricultural and financial interests, and the gradual descent of the bulk of its inhabitants in the social scale. He attributes the state of affairs now existing on the island to the failure of England's system

The Upper House of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick yesterday adopted, by a vote of thirteen to five, the resolutions urging confederation according to the Quebec scheme, which, together with an address asking as the pretext of unquiet spirits, and he had suggested a comparison of French institutions

Provinces so submitted to the action of the imperial Parliament, were forwarded to the Queen of England.

The New Jersey State Legislature yesterday adjourned rine die, without electing a Senator to the Congress of the United States. The closing scenes of the session were very animated. The galleries in the Senate chamber and the lobbles were crowded—the first morely with particularly interested.

Provinces be submitted to the action of the Imperial

spectators and the others with particularly interested parties. Mr. Scovel made a speech, in which he ex-pressed his willingness to go into joint session at any moment up to the hour of adjournment, provided the radical republicans would pledge themselves to vote to send Mr. Stockton back and also to elect a Johnson reublican in Mr. Wright's place. A full report of the pr ceedings, together with an account of the inc dents which took place after the adjournment, will be found in another column under the head of "Our Trenton Cor-

another column under the head of "Our Trenton Cor-respondence." It is said that the Governor has no power to appoint any one to fill the vacancy.

According to despatches from Washington, official in-formation shows that during the nineteen months of Maximilian's reign in Mexico there have been in the battles between the French and Mexicans 8,955 killed and 2,579 wounded. On an average during the last twelve months there has been nearly one engagement of more or less importance per day.

The New York canals will be opened for navigation on

the lat of May, with the exception of the Champlain, which opens on the 7th of that month.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe, by conversing with discharged prisoners from the Dry Tortugas, is enabled to give interesting details of the assessination conspirators now confined there. Several parties believed to be implicated in the Nash vile frauds on the Quartermaster's Department have disappeared. It is supposed that some astounding facts will be revealed on the trial relative to the management

of the Quartermaster's Department in that city.

A collision occurred on Long Island Sound ye norning, about three o'clock, between the steamers New condon and Monitor, while both vessels were steering their respective courses. Adense fog prevailed at the time of the accident, which rendered objects at but a time of the accident, which rendered objects at but a short distance quite indiscernible, and both vessels were close aboard of each other before their lights were discovered by the lookouts. No lives were lost and but

slight damage was done either vessel. The New London arrived at this city yesterday morning, and it is supposed that the Monitor continued on her course to Derby, A very destructive freshet has occurred m Wis On the morning of the 4th inst. the Milwaukee dam was carried away, and the flood, sweeping on, either carried away or badly damaged almost all the bridges of the city. The Daily Wisconsin estimates the damage at one hundred thousand dollars. Great damage has also been done to the railroads in the State. The Menomonee, Wisconsin, Black and Mississippi rivers are all much swollen and bridges have been carried away. At La Crosse th water was so high on the 4th that trains could not get nto the city. The railroad bridge at Beloit was carrie away by the flood. No lives are reported lost as yet, although several families narrowly escaped. At last ac-

counts it was still raining.

The terrible tornado which recently visited Indiana also extended into Southern Illinois. It is estimated that not less than a thousand persons were killed and in-

The last rail between Kansas City, Missouri, and Wyandotte, Kansas, joining the Mississippi Pacific and Unior Pacific Railroads, was laid on Monday last. Governor Crapo, of Michigan, has appointed the 19th

of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer

# Napoleon's Reply to the Legislative

"Tranquillity and prosperity!" These words are the burden of one more utterance from the French Emperor to the French people. They are at once Napoleon's boast and his admis sion. From the constant use made of the ideas they convey we see their author's own view of his position. He represents tranquillity and prosperity. These are what France wants, what she must have, and for the possession of these she will exchange all doubtful and many sitive advantages—even to political liberty. For tranquillity she will suffer the arguments of freedom to be silenced as "vain theories. Her revolutions, the extremities to which her struggles for emancipation go, the way in which they have all been abused—all this has nade her timid, and the fear of disorder holds her still. Assuming this, the Emperor reminds the people once more that he has given France "fifteen years of tranquillity and prosperity," and thus insinuates into the common mind that his reign is identified with peace and good order, and that all who oppose him do so only as anarchists and disturbers. But does the fact of his fifteen years of tranquillity justify this view? Are those years in reality anything more than the period of quiet that follows every revolution? after 1830-after 1848? Was not each mutation followed by its full fifteen years of repose as if that space of time were the necessary incubation of the next? Fifteen years seems to be the time of a political generation; and every generation has its revolution. In this age of intellectual activity nations can no more stand still politically than materially. and will not permit the political ideas of the past to control the present, any more than they will accept from the past its carrier pigeons for the telegraph and its distaff and spinning wheel for the appliances of the modern loom. This is true of every generation; and as France has matured the political development of each generation in a period of tranquillity, so it will not do to assume a present period of tranquillity as an evidence that she is not still growing in the same way.

This fact of periodical revolution is true wherever there is a national intelligence. England has it no less than France: But it disturbs her less because its operation is more consistent with the spirit of her institutions. It is in full operation now, and is forcing a modification of the suffrage that certain parties in England denounce as destructive. This revolutionary tendency in England is stronger to day than for many years previously, and part of this strength it borrows from the great verdict rendered on this side of the Atlantic in favor of popular institutions. Because the failure of these institutions had been assumed by the aristocratic elements in England and because such a failure had been relied upon to strengthen the repressive powers, for these very reasons the reaction of sentiment consequent upon our success has immensely greater force, and the popular principle in Britain advances with a positive tread it never as anmed before. Upon the principle of revolution, as embodied in national institutions the world must rely for peaceful political progress; and just in proportion as nations acknowledge this principle, and provide in their constitutions for its action, so will all progress be possible and peaceful. The Emperor of the French, in his reply to the committee that waited upon him with the address, laid the stress of his observations upon the words "trap quillity and prosperity." By that-putting himself on another issue entirely—he begged the whole question of the political position of his government. But in the speech from the throne that called out the address he had offered a defence of his position. In that speech also he had rejoiced "in seeing, at the end of fourteen years, France respected abroad, tranquil within:" he had denounced political discussion

with those of England and the United States, intimating that the differences between them were only such as were necessary to fit those institutions to the genius of France. But in those very differences lies the vital spirit of the institutions-the conservative revolutionary principle. In the suppression of that principle by the Emperor lies the danger of France. This the opposition saw in its declaration that "France would willingly accept the example proposed to her of the United States; but she cannot consent to borrow from the republic and the monarchy what constitutes authority, while respecting in each of those forms of government what constitutes authority."

All the philosophy of all the ages vainly discussed the problem of government in search of some principle that might render it permanent, and modern practice discovers that this long sought secret of permanence is the principle of change. No governments can be permanent but those that allow for growth—the progressive development of the people—and accept and utilize it. Governments that deny that growth and struggle against it, it will inevitably overthrow. It is the especial glory of our institutions that we accept this principle in the fullest degree. Every four years comes to us the appointed period for a revolution. We watch the government with respect to our action for that proper time. If it becomes obnoxious, if it is behind the times, if it does not do the will of the people, it goes out. If it is a government that suits us, we may retain it for another period. In Great Britain the principle is accepted, but not so positively. The Ministry falls before a Parliamentary majority against it; but the grand difference between that test and the test of direct appeal to the people robs the principle in England of fully half its force. But the Emperor of the French save "with a Chamber mistress of the fate of ministers, the executive is without authority and without spirit." He makes the grand error of opposing the saving principle for the sake of a more efficient executive. He falls into the error of the ancient régime. He assumes the exact position of the sovereigns who forced the revolution by a direct negation of the principles of 1789. The principle that Napoleon would crush out of the constitution of France the great Revolution put into it, and this principle is to some extent admitted by universal suffrage, though in practice it is robbed of its power. But it lies there an instrument ready to the hands of the nation whenever she shall feel the will to use it.

THE JOHNSON UNION- MEETING AT WASHING-TON.—There was a very spirited mass meeting of the friends of the Union and the constitution on the Johnson platform, in Washington, on Thursday evening last. It was a meeting of ome importance, too, as marking the comencement of active work, the breaking of the ground, towards the formation of a new national party on the basis of President Johnson's Union policy. The managers and orators of the meeting were not old copperheads casting about for something to keep their heads above water; nor was it a meeting of recon structed rebels anxious for vengeance against the abolition radicals; nor was it a democratic contrivance designed to influence any forthcoming political election; for we shall have no more political elections of any consequence until October next, when Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will speak upon the great issues

The meeting in question, regardless of party istinctions, was a meeting of Union men, who believe that the policy of President Johnson is good, and will restore the Union on the solid foundation of peace and harmony among all sections, all races and all classes of the American people, and that the schemes of the radii cals are impracticable and revolutionary. The great object of the war against the late rebellion, as defined in the resolutions of Congress of 1861 and 1862, and in the Baltimore Union war party platform of 1864, upon which Lincoln and Johnson were elected, was the object of this mass meeting—the restoration of the Union. This, too, being the great object of President Johnson's Southern policy, the meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic in his support. On this ground such loyal Union war men as General Swift, an old line Massa. chusetts abolitionist; Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, a steadfast republican supporter of the war for the Union from the beginning, and Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, of the House of Representatives, a Union war man and abolitionist of the Lincoln school-all found in Andrew Johnson, as the case now stands, a satisfactory champion of the Union cause The gathering of these conservative elements at Washington in defence of President Johnson's administration is, we say, a movement which marks the beginning of the practical work looking to the organization, upon the living and leading issues of the day, of the

great national party of the future. The example thus set in Washington sh be followed up by conservative Union men throughout the country. Men who carried the brand of peace copperheads during the war ought to keep in the background, and be con-tent rather to follow than to lead in these movements for an independent Johnson Union party. The true course for the men of the outlawed Chicago democratic organization is not to wai for President Johnson to come over to them; but it is for them to drop their old, wornon party uniform, leaders and bylaws, and go over to President Johnson and the nucleus of the Union war party crystallizing around his administration. This is the way in which the Johnson Union party movement inaugurated at Washington can be pushed forward with such success against the radicals as to clear the track for the Presidential succession.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD .- The Park Board of Commissioners, who have charge of the grand boulevard around the upper part of the island. have just been reappointed for five years, and this magnificent work can now be pushed rapidly forward. Next to the Park itself, the oulevard will be the greatest ornament of the city, and after it has been opened but a short time people will wonder, as in the case of the Park, how New York ever existed without it.

JEFF. DAVIS AND CONGRESS,-The resolution offered in Congress instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether there is probable cause to believe Jeff. Davis and other State prisoners guilty of treason, and whether any legislation is necessary to bring them to trial, ought to be passed. Jeff. Davis and his assoplates are either guilty or innocent, and, in

either case, they have a right to be tried and convicted or acquitted. This country cannot afford to have any man in an iron mask, like France. Let Davis be sent out of the country or be put upon his trial.

Rumprs of Wars Among the Fenians. There is a variety of rumors afloat concern ing what the Feniaus are doing and what they are not doing. Expeditions to Bermuda are talked of to establish in that portion of British domain a base of attack upon Ireland. Movements upon Canada, which were supposed to have been abandoned, it is also said, are now to be revived; and so on. Without pretending to any knowledge as to the truth of these reports, we may say that the Fenians have kept the British authorities in hot water, both in Great Britain and Canada, for some time past; and they ought to do something now besides collecting money, which appears to be coming in without stint. If all the reports be true, greenbacks and munitions of war are flowing into "headquarters" like a perfect sea. It is natural to suppose that the liberal contributors have "great expectations" of the result which is to come out of the movement, and it would appear to be the duty of the official recipients of these contributions to put them to good use. Whether they have really sent an expedition abroad, or are husbanding their resources until the right time to strike shall arrive, is a matter of which the leaders of this mysterious conspiracy are the best judges; but in the meantime Fenian projects form excellent matter for public gossip and private discussion. If they have sent their argonauts in search

of the golden fleece of Irish independence it is

all very well; for they must have done it very skilfully not to have been caught by those vigilant custodians of international law, the United States marshals. If they have not, and are still contemplating such a movement, they had better look sharp, or the government authorities may lay an embargo upon their iron-clads. A good many mysterious movements have been going on for a few days past which might warrant the suspicion that an expedition was really on foot. For instance, we have been informed that quite a number of workmen have been missing from factories and foundries, and several Irish waiters have vacated their places in some of the hotels. Fenianism is now pretty well understood to be almost omnipresent. It is said that you can hardly put your finger upon an Irishman, either in Great Britain or America, without touching a Fenian. According to the statement of the Irish ex-Attorney General Whiteside, in the British Parliament, Stephens, who is the inspiration of the movement, is one of the shrewdest and ablest revolutionists of modern times. If we can judge from the tone of the French press, Fenianism does not find its only adherents and advocates in Ireland and America. It has sympathizers also on the Continent of Europe. The French Canadians, too, rather appear to favor it, because they object to the centralizing idea of British imperialism embraced in the project of confederation. Fenianism, therefore, may claim some strength and some significance. How the leaders of the movement intend to use the power which they apparently hold is a matter at the present time merely of conjecture. Rumors are abundant and wild. We must wait for the facts. However, one thing is certain: that whether any fruit ripens from all these rosy buds and blossoms of revolution, or the nipping frost of disappointment shall wither them up, the British government at home and in the American colonies have been grievously disturbed and put to great expense—a matter which, in con-sideration of the course that government pursued during our late war, we can hardly be expected to regret very deeply.

FIRES ALL AROUND US-SOMETHING WRONG IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT .- Our local columns furnish accounts of conflagrations that occurred during yesterday at two or three different points around the HERALD office. The loss at destroyed a large amount of valuable property on Broadway, near the Astor House. The fire alarms were sounded from five o'clock yesterday morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The steam fire engines were busily at work during this time, and were on hand at each fire with their usual alacrity. The alarming increase of serious conflagrations in this city admonishes us that there is something radically wrong in the management of our new paid fire department. The fault cannot lie with the engines, for they are the best that can be manufactured; it cannot well be attributed to the firemen themselves, for they comprise some of the oldest and most experienced in the city; it cannot be traced to an insufficient supply of water, for that is next to inexhaustible. Some of these fires burn four or five hours, when with the new steam apparatus, streams of water can be poured upon them sufficient to inundate a large town. It is folly to attribute the inefficiency of the department to the fact that the men are paid for their services. There are less men than under the volunteer system. it is true; but this deficiency is supplied by good, strong and speedy horses, with capable drivers. In the way things are going on with regard to this matter the city will in time be without fire insurance companies. Several have already failed on account of severe losses. and others are presumed to be in an unsound sondition. The present fire system seems to be all right, but with all that we have more fires and more losses than ever before. The Board of Fire Commissioners must be held responsible for the mismanagement of the department, and unless they can make proper explanations the Governor should remove them and fill their places with better men.

MASSACHUSETTS QUIBBLING ABOUT PAYING HER RECRUITING AGENTS .- A case is before the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts in which the plaintiff claims of that State the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars for services rendered in enabling the State to fill its quota of troops during the rebellion. Although her native troops are entitled to the highest credit for their services during the war, Massachusetts can claim no credit at all for the manner in which she filled her levies outside her borders. In sending agents to South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and other rebel-Hons Southern States, for the purpose of recruitng negroes, she reflected upon the patriotism of her sons, who, according to the declaration of Governor Andrew, would "block up the avenuce" in their eagerness to volunteer, if President Lincoln would but issue an emancipation proclamation. The proclamation was issued, but no avenues were blocked, unless they were

the avenues of Deer Island, where German and other foreign immigrants were landed and "gently pressed" to help the State fill her quotas. The smart rebuke administered by General Sherman to one of the agents of Massachusetts, who asked permission to recruit contrabands within his lines, must also be taken into consideration when the glory of the State is vaunted as her muster roll is pointed at. Massachusetts should not quibble about paying the bills for the gory dance her radicals did r much toward leading off.

RADICAL BLASPHEMY .- In the Senate on Thursday, speaking upon a motion to adjourn, Senator Wade insisted upon taking an immediate vote upon the President's veto, and stated, in effect, that the Almighty had madecertain conservative Senators ill in order to afford the radicals an opportunity to override the veto. Such blasphemy deserved the severe rebuke which it received in the Senate, and merits the unanimous disapprobation of all right-minded men.

The New York Battery "In Olden

Times."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD. Our old companions are mostly gone, and our num-bers are but few who can relate to the present genera-tion the leveliness and beauty of the Battery grounds which New Yorkers were once charmed to speak of and take their friends to walk, in good olden times, with the greatest men of America. All of us now living who can remember that daily resort of the most elevated New York population, who considered it necessary for their health to walk there at least once or twice a day during the heated summer weather, can realize the fear-ful change it now presents and the mortification an old New Yorker feels in seeing what was once the sacred some Vandal power to its present perfected loaths

olluted situation. We can well remember when the grass was cultivated and looked rich as a velvet carpet, when the were daily swept, and seats arranged under the foliage of the trees, where the children played and their parents assembled to enjoy with them the delicious sea breeze as a messenger from the Atlantic Ocean, with heating on its wings to all our confin d city popula ion.

We can well remember many an evening, day's work was done, congregating together with the edear to us on the New York Battery, and with pride in conversation, anticipating what our fleet, then off the Battery, with the broad pennant flying from the frigate President, Commodore Rogers, would accomplish in the second war of our national independence. We then realized that it was necessary to spend an hour or two in the evening on the Battery in order to enjoy a refreshing night of sleep, and in the heated mornings an hour there inhaling the sea braze gave life and animation to meet the labors of the day. The Battery was then the beautiful spot of vegetation with which the sea breeze first united from its ocean travel to transport the wedded love of nature's choicest offsprings to the home of every inhabitant of mr city.

The faint old man would lean his silvered head to feel it; It kissed the little child asless.

The faint old man wou'd lean his silvered need or it kissed the little child sales.

And dried the moletoned curs,
Which adhered to its heated temples.
And they who stood around a sick friend's bed
Joyed to hear its coming sound, and
Softly parted the curlans to allow its visit;
Grateful to the burning brow.
Now how changed the scene, once so sacred and
to every American; for its fascinations were not o
to New Yorkers. The New York Battery was in
with the national pride of our country.
The Destroyer's hands have obliterated eve
beautiful connected with that sacred spot, and
tuted for nature's purest, sweetest atmosphere i

The Destroyer's name beautiful connected with that sacred spot, and sussessituted for nature's purest, sweetest atmosphere the majoriaria from the filth and pollution of the city, carted from different streets and dropped upon the grass to annihilar its existence and prepare the first germ of cholera the contaminate this once sacred spot, to there vegitate as extend its deadly poison. When the lovely sea brees coming from the baimy guif of the ocean as a measure from Heaven to give health to all, meets its pestilent enemy, rioting in its gangrene of putrefaction at front door of America's great commercial emporium, pollution will be driven by it into every street a

forever.
The sask and shutter of the sick friend's room will be gently closed to shut out the putrid str. Or that one they love so dear will know no wall We have been twice round the world in alth and nature's most lovely scenery, but y part have seen those so cherming in a tab New York Far more dear to us in our old age would be its re-generation to its former loveliness than all the allurements the Park affords, with its carriage rides and artificial ponds of water. Far more important for the health and existence of our citizens to renew the Battery grounds than to create by labor lakes and land-scape scenery six miles from nature's exhibition of what

art cannot rival.

The emigrants from the Old World should not be ushered into our city and have their landing place selected on the New York Battery till time has been allowed them for their baths and toilet dreaming so necessary to preserve health after the hardships of a long pent up sea voyage.

More retired and equally convenient places can be arranged to give a hearty welcome to all landing on our shores, who come to sustain with us universal emancips.

tion.

We, of the old school, most humbly pray those who have the power to will and to do, that the fifth may be removed from the grass plots of our Buttery, once sanctified by the tread of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and a glorious legion of New York merchants, which endears it with our fondest recollections of infancy as founded and beloved by our fathers.

founded and beloved by our fathers.

We pray the vite sheds may be removed, with everything offensive to the senses, and no more loathsome objects placed on that hallowed ground; that we may yet be allowed to live to see a commencement of regoneration to our old Battery and a city pride of defaults.

# Ping Arts.

Auction Sale of Picturals.

A collection of pictures, said to be the property of a gentleman about to go abroad—Mr. Roope, of Brooking, N. Y.—was sold in the old Dusseldorf Gallery last evening, by Henry H. Leeda, auctioneer. On the catalogue were announced works by Rubens, Gueroine, Claude Lorraine, Domenichino, Vernet, Ruysdael, Jaspar Poussin, and other artists, whose names are less familiar than these great masters. The attendance was very slim, and the bidding anything but spirited, the buyers exercising considerable discretion and evidently guiding their judgment in purchasing by the assurance of the auctioneer that the frames were to be sold with the pictures. The purchasers of works catalogued as by Claude Lorraine, that the frames were to be sold with the pictures. The purchasers of works catalogued as by Claude Lorrais Carlo Doles, Ruyedael, Domenichino, Poussin or Rubes at prices varying from \$25 to \$150, would have been a tunised if they got even passable copies of those master but they may be considered unfortunate leasuaged and the state of the semantic that the properties of the semantic that the collicion possessing any merit. Many of them were wretch carleatures on art. The prices realized were very sans the whole amount of the sale of seventy-nine pictual being not much above \$5,000. When the sale was hadrong not much above \$5,000. When the sale was hadrong that the pictures at his own price, the sale wroughed through the compact of the picture of

# Amusements.

The Saturday matines performances, arranged with so much care at the leading theatres and music halls, have become a very necessity to our amusement s eking pub-lic, particularly the ladies, children and visitors from the country. The programmes for this afternoon are

elegant and comprehensive.

At the Broadway theatre a grand Dot matin commence at half-past one o'clock. Mr. John E. O re plays his famous character, Caleb Plummer, sustain by the entire force of the company.

by the entire force of the company.

Tony Pastor's matinee commences at his Opera House in the Bowery at half-pag two o'clock. Stephens' Escape will be performed, song and dance abound, and the whole concluding with a grand tableau.

George Christy's fashionable matinee, at the new Fifth Avenue Opera House, opens at two o'clock. A spiradid programme is issued. Robin Ruff and Gaffer Green, Stocks are Up, the Miller and his Men, with all the other late novelues, are embraced in it. Mr. W. S. Bud-worth, a favorite, takes a benefit at the house in the

# News fier Cincinnati. DEATH OF AN HOTOR HOVEMENTS OF MRS. JEFPERSON DAVIS, BTC.

James D. Taylor, formerly editor of the Cincinnati Fines, died in Richiand county, Illinois, on the Slat uit, Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning from

Louisville.

The bill authorizing the city of Circinnati to the gas works passed both hours of the Legislature yesterday, so amended as to require the question to be submitted to the popular vote.